Protestant Reformation Review Material- Balazs-REVIEW YOUR HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS!!!!

Key Ideas

1. Differences between Roman Catholic and Protestant religious practices
2. Eucharist/Communion
3. Translation of the Bible
4. Role of the Priest/Minister in services
5. Status of the Priest/Minister
6. Organization of the Church- Who leads the Church? The Pope versus the Congregation
7. Means to “salvation”
8. How were ideas for Religious change both contained and spread from Hus to Calvin and Knox?
9. Role of Political leaders (Kings/Princes) in religious reform
   1. Contrast and compare why Hus was killed and Luther was successful
   2. Peace of Augsburg
   3. Theocracy- Calvin’s Geneva and Henry VIII Church of England
      1. What advantages was there to a theocratic government?
10. Orthodoxy v. Dissent
    1. What motivated Luther, Hus and Wycliff to demand change?
    2. What led Luther to go from merely wanting change w/in the Church to ultimately creating a new religious denomination?
    3. Who were Savonarola, Erasmus and More and how do they fit into this context?
    4. How and why did new religious ideas (other than Lutheranism and Catholicism) come into being during this time?
11. Idealism v. Practicality/Realism
    1. Why did Henry VIII go from “Defender of the Faith” to creating a new “faith”?
    2. Why was the Pope so firm about disallowing Henry’s divorce from Catherine?
    3. How did Elizabeth resolve the strong differences of faith w/in England?
    4. To what extent did Luther betray the Peasants by speaking out against them and to what extent was he being true to his principles?
12. What areas of Europe remained Catholic and which became Protestant denominations (specify what denomination)?
    1. What political and social reasons might account for those differences?
13. Compare and contrast the power of the Roman Catholic Church in 1500 (before the Reformation) and in 1600 (after the Reformation was in full bloom).

EXPLORERS

1. Which countries and which individuals were involved in the early explorations?
2. What factors were catalysts for the early explorations?
3. What were the goals of the explorers?
4. What areas were reached by the explorers and for which country?
5. How did economics, religion and politics motivate explorations?
6. Why was the East (Asia) so valuable?

Names/Identifies

Wycliffe

Hus

Luther

More

Erasmus

Calvin

Knox

Loyola

Charles V

Mary Stuart

Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary)

Elizabeth Tudor

Henry VIII

Tetzel

Charles V

Philip II

Catherine of Aragon

Anne Boleyn

Theresa of Avila

Pope Leo X

Johann Gutenberg

Peace of Augsburg

Council of Trent

95 Thesis

Peasant’s Rebellion

Diet of Worms

Theocracy

Predestination

Indulgences

Eucharist

Transubstantiation

Prince Henry the Navigator

Bartolomeo Dias

Vasco de Gama

Ferdinand Magellan

Christopher Columbus

John Cabot

Jacques Cartier

Henry Hudson